VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

Number (809.) FRIDAY, *July* 7, 1797. *(Four Dollars Per Annum.)*

PARIS, April 25.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Victories gained by Buonaparte before the armistice.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

"Head quarters, Scherling,
16 Germinal, April 3.

"Citizens Directors,

"General Joubert, on the 18th, attacked the defile of Inspruck: the battalions newly arrived from the Rhine attempted to defend it: after a few moments cannonade, Gen. Joubert decided the affair, by marching at the head of the 85th demi-brigade; the enemy were defeated, leaving 100 dead, 600 prisoners, two pieces of cannon, and all their equipage.

BUONAPARTE."

Battle of the Defiles of Neumark.

The same to the same.

16th Germinal, April 3.

"Citizens Directors,

"The army began its march on the 12th. Gen. Massena's division formed the advanced guard, came up with the enemy in the defiles between Friesach and Neumark. The rear guard of the enemy were driven in all the positions which they wished to dispute; and our troops pursued them with such speed, that Prince Charles was obliged to send from his line of battle eight battalions of grenadiers, the same that took Kehl, and who are at this moment the hope of the Austrian army; but the second light infantry, who have distinguished themselves since their arrival by their courage, did not slacken their movements a single instant; they threw themselves upon the right and left flanks, while Gen. Massena made a close column of the grenadiers of the 18th and 32d. The battle raged with great fury; it was the select of the Austrian army contending against our old soldiers of Italy. The enemy had a grand position, which bristled with cannon; but it only retarded for a short time the defeat of their rear guard. Their grenadiers were completely routed, the field of battle covered with dead, 600 prisoners. They profited by night to file off. At day break we entered Neumark. The head quarters were this day at Friesach.—We found at this latter place 4000 quintals of wheat, and a great quantity of brandy and oats. This was but a small part of the magazines that were there; the enemy had burnt the rest. We found as much at Neumark.

Battle of Hundsmark.

"On the 15th, the head quarters were at Schefling. The advanced guard on the point of reaching Hundsmark, came up with the rear guard of the enemy, who wished to dispute the ground. The second light infantry were still the advanced guard; after an hour's fighting, the enemy's rear guard, composed of four regiments from the Rhine were routed, leaving 600 prisoners, and 300 at least dead on the field of battle. Our advanced guard ate again that evening, the bread, and drank the brandy prepared for the Austrian army. Our loss in these two battles were trifling; to-day we occupy Kinterfeld, Murau, and Jandenbourg. The enemy appear to be determined to make a more precipitate retreat, and not to engage any more in partial actions.

"I have ordered Gen. Guieux's division to pursue Gen. Spork, who wishes to make a junction by the valley of the Muhr, and whose advanced guard had already arrived at Murau. Our speedy arrival at Scherfling rendered that junction impossible;—hereafter it cannot be made but beyond the mountains which surround Vienna. You will find annexed the reply of Prince Charles to my letter of the 10th, before the battle of the 13th. Two hours after having sent that reply, as we marched against Friesach, he demanded, by one of his aid-de-camps, a suspension of arms for four hours—a proposal wholly inadmissible. He wished, by getting four hours, to gain the day, and thereby have time to effect his junction with Gen. Spork; this was precisely the reason that made me march day and night.

Signed,

BUONAPARTE."

The Archduke Charles's reply to Gen. Buonaparte.

From my head quarters, 2d April, 1797.

"My General,

"Though I make war, and obey the dictates of honour and duty, yet I desire, as well as yourself, peace, for the happiness of the people and of humanity.

"As, nevertheless, in the post entrusted to me, it does not belong to me to scrutinize nor to terminate the quarrels of belligerent powers, and as I am not furnished, on the part of his Imperial Majesty with any full power to treat, you will see that it is natural, General, that I should not on that subject enter into any negociation with you,—and that I should wait for superior orders relative to an object of such high importance, and which is not fundamentally a part of my duty. Whatever, however, may be the future chance of war, or the hopes of peace, I entreat you to be persuaded, General, of my distinguished esteem and consideration.

CHARLES,
Field Marshall.

THE ARMISTICE.

Conditions of the Armistice.

"General Buonaparte, commander in chief of the French army in Italy, and his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles,—commander in chief of the Imperial army, being desirous of facilitating the negociations for peace which have been opened, agree—

"Art. 1st. That there shall be a suspension of arms between the French and Imperial armies, to commence on this seventh day of April, and to expire on the 13th at night.

"Art. 2d. The French army shall keep the following line: The advanced posts of the right wing of this army shall remain in the position it is now in, between Fiume and Trieste; the line shall extend to Treffen, Lattai, Windischleistritz, Marburg,—Chienhausen, and the right line of the Muhr, Gratz, Bruch, Leoben, Trafavack, Mantem, along the road from Mantem to Rottenmann; from Rottenmann, Irdinng, along the valley of Lems, to Rastadt, St. Michel, Spital, the valley of the Drave, and Lientz.

"Art. 3d. There shall also be a suspension of arms in the Tyrol; the Generals commanding the French and Imperial troops in that part shall confer together, and determine on the post that each shall occupy.—Hostilities shall not recommence in the Tyrol till 24 hours after the Generals shall have agreed upon it; and in all cases 24 hours shall elapse after the Generals commanding the French and Austrian troops in the Tyrol shall have been reciprocally informed of it.

MORVELDT,
Major General.
Count BELLEGARDE,
Lieutenant General,
in the service of the Emperor.
BUONAPARTE.
General in chief of the army of the French Republic.

Victories of the Tyrol.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

"Head quarters, Leoben, 27 Germinal, April 16.

"In consequence of the suspension of arms which I sent you by the last courier, General Serrurier's division occupied Gratz, a city containing 40,000 inhabitants, and esteemed one of the most considerable in the Emperor's estate.

General Joubert, Delmas, and Baraguey d'Hilliers, have had various actions at Balzano and Milbach, in which they were always victors. They traversed the Tyrol, made in the different battles 8000 prisoners, and joined the grand army in the valley of Drave. By this means, the whole army is united. Our line extends from the valley of Drave, on the side of Spital, to Rollmann, along the Muhr, Bruch, Graz, and to Fiume nearly.

"You will find an account inclosed of the names of the officers who have particularly distinguished themselves in the Tyrol.

BUONAPARTE."

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Passage of the Rhine by the French.

The General in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Executive Directory.

"Head quarters, Dierdorff, 29 Germinal, April 28.

"Citizens Directors,

"For two days the enemy have repeatedly demanded an armistice; they proceeded upon the idea that one had been concluded in Italy. Having no official news of this, and pressed to execute your orders, I passed the Rhine by the bridge of Neuwied with the right wing; a corps of the centre of the army, and a division commanded by Gen. Watrin. The two armies were in front of each other, or scarcely the distance of cannon shot, when Gen. Kray requested permission to send me Lieut. Col. Count de Blanken, charged with powers to conclude an armistice. As the first condition, I demanded the evacuation of the Lahn, and the cession of Ehrenbreitstein to the French army; the parly broke off, and we soon separated.—Scarcely had each of us returned to our armies, when the enemy attacked us by a vigorous cannonade. They occupied an excellent position; their right to the village of Hostondorff, behind the little river Sayn. Both were entrenched—their front covered by strong closed redoubts palisadoed afforded a very formidable aspect.—Already had the infantry formed into columns of attack, when the signal was given; and soon to the point of the bayonet, and without firing a shot our grenadiers and carabineers, led on by Gen. Bastoel, made themselves masters of the village of Hetterstorff. The other troops, commanded by Gen. Grenier, Oliver, Barbon, (who had a horse killed under him) Bonnet, and Compere, got possession of the redoubts of the enemy on the right; while Lefebre, Lemoine, Gratien, Spiral, and others, carried at the point of the bayonet the village and redoubts of Bendorff. Finally a charge of cavalry directed by Generals Beaupuis and Ney, completed the disorder of the enemy, from whom we took 4000 prisoners, many of whom are cavalry, the artillery of the redoubts and several field pieces with their carriages, and three or four standards. Thus ended the battle of Neuwied, in which the whole army distinguished itself.

Battle of Ukerath and Alterkinchen.

We pursued the enemy, gen. Lefebvre marching to Montabaur with the advanced guard and the first division, and Grenier with the centre, against Dierdorff, when Championet dislodged the enemy from the positions of Ukerath and Altenkirchen, with the 4th division commanded by Legrand, the reserve, and the division of dragoons under Klien. These actions appear to have been very warm. By the details given me, there is reason to believe that the hussar regiment of Barco has been almost destroyed, and the corps of the army has made a great number of prisoners.

Battle of Dierdorff.

"Ney proceeded with the greatest rapidity to Dierdorff. He found there the enemy's reserve 6000 strong, who had not yet been engaged. For more than 24 hours he fought them with less than five hundred hussars, and by his firmness and talents he gave time to the infantry of Grenier, and the reserve of cavalry, to come up. The enemy were then driven from the position which they occupied, and in a charge of cavalry, directed by generals Hautpoul and Oswald, their cavalry was beat, with the loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of 500 men; we took besides 500 infantry.

L. HOCHE."

The general in chief of the Sambre and Meuse army, to the Executive Directory.

"*Head quarters, Hachenbourg,*
1 Floreal, April 20.

"*Citizens Directors,*

"General Lefebre, who was to day to attack the enemy in the Lower Lahn, passed yesterday that river at Limbourg, and pushed his advanced posts to Seltz, three leagues from that city.

"Generals Grenier and Watrin, will pass to day, one at Weilbourg, and the other at Nassau. When the details of the affairs that have taken place shall have arrived, I will have the honor to send them to you. The last account, sent me by general Championnet and Lefebre inform me, there were taken from the enemy in the battles of the 29th, 7000 men, 27 pieces of cannon, a great number of waggons, baggage, horses, &c. We have besides received 500 deserters, or calling themselves so.

"General Lefebvre is going to Frankfort. We shall this morning attack the enemy at Keinster. I hope to be able to announce to you that the army take post at Herbron to night.

"L. HOCHE."

Bulletin of the 18th of April.

"At three o'clock in the morning, the advanced guard commanded by general Lefevre with the first division, and that of the Chasseurs, passed the Rhine at Neuwied, and formed in a line of battle upon the plain; the 2d and 3d divisions, with that of the hussars, crossed the river immediately after.

"The division of cavalry under the command of general Hautpoul, and that of general Watrin, followed. This movement was made with the greatest order, in presence of the enemy, who occupied a very advantageous position before the head of the bridge, having its right supported by Bendorff—they were recovered by many redoubts, palisadoed and strongly fortified.

"Towards eight o'clock, the enemy commenced their attack by a very brisk cannonade, when the whole army rushed to the engagement—the infantry attacked the redoubts with fixed bayonets, supported by a fire of light artillery, and by the hussars and chasseurs, when they were all carried by main force. A few charges of cavalry, under the direction of the gen. in chief completely put the enemy to the route. They were closely pursued by the hussars and the chasseurs to Dierdorff, where they were reinforced by a corps of reserve, consisting of 600, against whom we made a stand, until the infantry had time to arrive.

"The general appeared there in person, and a second time put the enemy to flight, by the assistance of a few battalions, some pieces of artillery, and a division of cavalry which came to join them.

"While the general in chief carried the positions of Bendroff and Dierdorff, general Lefebre, with the right wing, and a division of chasseurs, marched to Montabaur, and obliged the enemy to retreat in the greatest disorder. Gen. Championet, with the left

wing and the diviſion of dragoons, at the ſame time carried Ukerath and Altenkirchen.

"On this day the enemy loſt 7000 priſoners, among whom were many officers of diſtinction, ſeven ſtandards, twenty-ſeven pieces of cannon, about ſixty ammunition waggons, ſeveral magazines of proviſions and forage, and an immenſe number of horſes.

"The battle of Neuwied was been ſignalized by a great number of acts of bravery and intrepidity. The Etat major is now occupied in collecting them, in order to make known thoſe who have moſt contributed to the ſucceſs of this brilliant day.

CHERIN,
General Chief of the General Etat Major.

ARMY of ITALY.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory. Head-quarters at Leoben, April 18.

Citizens Directors.

I ſent you by adjutant-general Le Clerc, ſeveral plans of arrangemen which had been ſent to Vienna, and upon which th plenipotentiaries waited for inſtructions.

M. de Vincent, aid-de-camp to the Emperor meanwhile arrived—the plenipotentiaries returned to me to renew the negociation; and after two days we agreed, and have ſigned the preliminaries of a treaty of peace.

All that has been declared departmental by the laws of the convention remains to the republic, and the Lombard republic is confirmed.

I have not levied a ſingle contribution in Germany, and there is not a ſingle complaint againſt us.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

To the conditions of peace already announced by the Executive Directory, may be added the following:

France has for its limits the line of the Meuſe, and for frontier places, Luxemburg and Maeſtricht. In conſequence Belgium and the country of Liege, already divided into nine departments, remains to us, as well as the territory of the Empire to the Meuſe.

May 2.

The Chevalier d'Aranjo, ambaſſador from Portugal, having refuſed to ſign the conditions of peace offered to him, has been obliged to quit Paris—He has juſt ſet off for Liſbon. Theſe conditions, it is ſaid, were,

1ſt. Thirty millions.

2d. The ceſſion of part of Braſil to Spain.

And

3d. The ſhutting of the ports of Portugal againſt England.

MANHEIM, April 21.

Yeſterday arrived here a courier from the Imperial miniſter Count Lehrbach, with the preliminaries of peace between the Emperor and France. Theſe it is ſaid, are as follow:

1. The Emperor on the part of himſelf and his ſucceſſors, cedes the Netherlands on the other ſide the Meuſe to France; but retains the Duchy of Luxemburg, and the Province of Limburg. The part of the biſhopric of Liege beyond the Meuſe is likewiſe ceded, but the Prince Biſhop is to receive, in return, Stablo and Molmyde.

2. The ceſſion of the Netherlands ſhall be compenſated to his Imperial majeſty by the reſtoration of Lombardy, as alſo by four Venetian Provinces, and a part of the Papal territory. (A letter however, from Lugano, dated the 23d of April, ſtates, on the contrary, that a courier had arrived there that day, with intelligence that one of the articles of the preliminary treaty is, that Lombardy ſhould be free and independent, which was likewiſe communicated by Gen. Buonaparte to the municipalities of Lombardy.)

3. The Status quo ante Bellum ſhall be reſtored in all the ſpiritual and temporal poſſeſſions in Germany.

4 The Emperor and the French republic guarantee their mutual poſſeſſions, and the integrality of the conſtitution of the empire, according to the treaty of Weſtphalia, the guarantee of which the republic takes upon herſelf.

5. The navigation of the Rhine from Straſburg, to the ſea, as alſo that of the Scheidt, remains to both nations free of Toll, and ſhall be ſubject to ſuch dues as may be neceſſary for the maintenance of the works on the rivers.

6. The Batavian republic is included in this, as alſo in all future negociations.

The Elector Palatine of Bavaria receives all his poſſeſſions on the other ſide of the Rhine, and his officers have already gone to take poſſeſſion of their employments.

FRANKFORT, April 22.

This morning we heard a briſk cannonade in our neighbourhood, and we beheld from the ramparts of this city, a furious action between the French who advanced through Koenigſtein, and Kroningberg, againſt the Auſtrians. The latter were obliged to quit the field, and the former entered this city. Great was the confuſion; but the arrival of a courier from Buonaparte, with glad tidings reſtored tranquility.

VIENNA, April 26.

Our court received the intelligence of the preliminaries of peace having been ſigned on the 19th, though it was not known till the 23d. The plenipotentiaries on both ſides have exerted themſelves to the utmoſt to adjuſt all diſputes, and to conclude a peace ſo earneſtly wiſhed for by both parties.

The day before yeſterday the counts Saurau and Kufſtein, the former of whom is the preſident of adminiſtration of Lower Auſtria, and the latter the governor of Vienna, declared verbally to the people in the theatre, that the preliminaries were ſigned. His Imperial majeſty ſoon after appeared in his box, and was received with the loud eſt acclamations and teſtimonies of joy.

It is ſaid that the plenipotentiaries agreed on one point, not to be departed from, namely, That no third Power ſhould influence the negociation.

The Stocks at Vienna roſe immediately 10 per cent. the public cheſt was ordered to return, and the Emperors departure was no longer talked of.

The Court Gazette of the 21ſt announces the re-capture of Trieſte, by the Auſtrian Colonel Caſimir.

Before the Armiſtice was made known in the Tyrolese, General Laudohn entered Verona, and releaſed 2000 Auſtrian priſoners.

The French are ſaid again to have evacuated Gratz.

LONDON, May 2.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 30.

"Arrived this morning the American ſhip Eliza of Alexandria, Capt Borrowdale, laden with tobacco and ſugar, from Norfolk in Virginia, bound for England; ſhe was captured on the 24 inſt. in the Bay, by the Dunkirk built French ſhip privateer of 18 nine pounders and 150 men, who put ſeveral Frenchmen on board, and ſent her for France; ſhe was retaken on the 28th by the Spitfire ſloop of war of 20 guns, Capt Seymour, who is gone in queſt of the privateer. Several Engliſh Officers from America are arrived paſſengers on board the Eliza."

May 3.

The Earl of Cavan is arrived in town from Ireland. We are informed that the account he gives of the diſpoſition of many regiments of militia is of the moſt alarming nature.

Ten more regiments of fencible infantry are immediately to be raiſed in Ireland, which it is ſuppoſed, will be exchanged for the ten regiments now under orders for that country from England.

Sunday ſe'nnight ſeven privates of the Monaghan militia quartered at Belfaſt were taken into cuſtody by Col. Barber, in conſequence of information that they had joined the United Iriſhmen.

A letter from Whitehaven, dated Monday, May 1, ſays "While I am writing there are accounts by veſſels which left Dublin yeſterday morning, that the dreadful inſurrection had all the appearance of inſtantly breaking out."

May 4.

Letters from Ireland yeſterday preſent the affairs of that country as more and more alarming; even in the capital the utmoſt vigilance is deemed neceſſary to hold in temporary check the emiſſaries of inſurrection; in every part of the town a nightly guard is ſtationed.

In the North, it is ſaid the men of landed property have been compelled to fly from their eſtates, and take refuge in the garriſons; and what is worſe, it is even rumoured that the militia have received the revolutionary taint.

Private letters aſſure us that the inſurgents of the north, notwithſtanding the rigid meaſures which have been adopted to keep them in awe, have contrived to ſow the ſeeds of their ſyſtem in almoſt every corner of the kingdom. It is added, that the Duke of Leinſter having been diſmiſſed from his ſituation as Clerk of Hanaper, for having ſigned a requiſition for a county meeting, reſigned his ſeat at the Council Board, and the command of his regiment.

The ten additional regiments deſtined for Ireland, in the preſent very alarming criſis, are not, as erroneouſly reported, to be ſent from England. Troops leſs accuſtomed to home ſervice are thought neceſſary. Orders have therefore, we are credibly informed, been given for the return of a certain number from Portugal, to act in our ſiſter kingdom as the emergency may require.

May 9.

Paris papers are received up to the 4th inſtant, which contain a meſſage from the Directory, ſtating the preliminaries of peace to the councils. The outline is:—

That the Emperor ſhall reſign Belgium, and confirm the republic of Lombardy.

That the limits of the French Republic ſhall be ſuch as the laws of the Republic have declared it.

That the Emperor ſhall have Mantua reſtored to him, and ſome compenſation for his ſacrifices on the ſide of Venice.

And that a Congreſs ſhall be held to ſettle the definitive articles, particularly the intereſts of the Germanic ſtates on the Rhine; to which the allies may ſend miniſters to treat for a general peace.

On Sunday morning Lord Bridport made the ſignal to weigh anchor; which order the Seamen of every ſhip at St Helen's refuſed to obey. In the courſe of the forenoon they ſent Delegates to Spithead, with a view to their holding a meeting on board the London of 98 guns, which ſhip carries the flag of Vice Admiral Colpoys. This meaſure the Admiral, whoſe gallantry and conduct have been ever conſpicuous, was reſolved to oppoſe, and appriſed the men of his ſhip of ſuch his intention. They evinced a diſpoſition and even a determination, that the Delegates ſhould come on board; upon which the Admiral firmly remonſtrated with his men againſt their mutinous conduct. He told them he was reſolved to enforce his orders, and immediately commanded the Marines under arms—That corps obeyed the order with alacrity.

The Admiral had taken particular pains to gain the marines to his intereſt, in which he had been ably aſſiſted by Lieutenant Sims of the Marines. The Delegates, perſiſting in coming on board, the Admiral ordered the Marines to level their pieces at the Delegates; the Marines did ſo; and in this ſituation the Admiral again admoniſhed the Delegates, but to no purpoſe. At this time ſlight ſcuffle took place; one of the Delegates, all of whom were armed with ſmall arms fired at Lieutenant Sims, and wounded him; the Marines were then ordered to fire by the Admiral, who at the ſame time deſired them to take good aim; they obeyed, and five ſeamen were killed, two of whom were Delegates.

The whole crew of the London now declared open hoſtility to the Officers and Marines; they turned the guns in the fore part of the ſhip, and threatened to blow all aft into the water, unleſs they ſurrendered.

The Officers ſurrendered, and the Marines laid down their arms. Admiral Colpoys was put in irons and confined in one cabin; Capt. Griffiths, the Captain of the ſhip was confined in another; and the Officers and all the Marines were made priſoners.

May 11.

Many of the reports which have been ſent to town in letters from Portſmouth, we are happy in being able to contradict as unfounded.—The ſailors did not ſend all their officers on ſhore; only a few from ſome particular ſhips were ſo treated. Many of the ſhips did not diſmiſs one, nor had they any ſuch intention. Admiral Colpoys and his captain are however, ſtill kept priſoners in the London, but the ſeamen ſhew no diſpoſition to do them any violence. One of our letters from Portſmouth ſtates, that the mutiny is quite ſettled except on board two ſhips, and in theſe it was expected to be ſettled this day. The crews were ſending for ſuch of their officers as had been ſent on ſhore, ſoliciting their return; and the fleet is expected to be ready to ſail on Friday.

Lord Howe yeſterday ſet off for Portſmouth, not with the intention of reſuming the command of the fleet, but with an idea of uſing his influence as a great naval conqueror, in order to bring Britiſh ſeamen back to that ſtate of diſcipline, and to that ſenſe of duty, which under his auſpices and conduct, had led them to the moſt brilliant victories over the enemy of their country.

Admiral Gardner, and ſeveral of his officers, had been landed from the Royal Sovereign, but his men ſoon after ſent to him, to requeſt him to return on board. He replied that he would return but only with his officers, and upon the condition of having the complete command of his diviſion of the fleet. To this ſpirited and officer like reply, the ſeamen yielded, and begged he would come on board on his own terms.

The naval Delegates, Evans and Joyce, were it ſeems, the joint-movers of the late mutiny: the former was a petty fogging attorney, ſtruck off the rolls for various mal practices, amongſt his Wapping clients; the latter a tobacconiſt of Belfaſt, in Ireland, ſhipped on board a tender, with many others by the order of lord Carhampton, for his ſeditious harangues.—SUN.

The ſtadtholder is expected to leave England in a few days for the continent. The Swan ſloop, capt. Stapp, is to convey his ſerene highneſs and the princeſs of Orange, to Cruxhaven, from whence they proceed to Germany. The object of his journey is ſaid to relate to the affairs which are about to become a ſubject of diſcuſſion in the Congreſs at Berne.

May 12.

According to letters from very reſpectable perſons, we find the diſputes in the fleet cannot yet be conſidered as entirely terminated. There is however every reaſon to hope that lord Howe will ſoon be enabled to reſtore harmony both amongſt the officers and ſeamen.

Earl Howe has viſited the fleet, and has been well received by his brother tars with whom he has ſo often rode triumphant. His preſence could not but have a good effect, and the more ſo, as we underſtand he was empowered by his majeſty to promiſe a pardon, and a generous forgiveneſs of all paſt conduct, upon condition of their returning to that ſyſtem of duty and diſcipline without which the Britiſh navy cannot exiſt.

Admiral Colpoys and captain Griffith, with the Rev. —— Cole, chaplain of the London, were landed from the ſhip yeſterday morning. The men behaved with great reſpect to the admiral, many expreſſing their wiſh that he might ſpeedily return to reſume his command.

After the numerous miſrepreſentations which have been made upon the ſubject, we are happy in being enabled to ſtate that the crew of the London behaved with proper reſpect to Admiral Colpoys, during the whole of his confinement, and repeatedly told him, that they had no intention of hurting him; but they were forced to do as they did, in obedience to the order of the other ſhips. Admiral Colpoys conducted himſelf with the moſt heroic calmneſs and courage during the whole of his confinement.

Admiral Colpoys' conduct has been in every inſtance noble and manly. The ſeamen of the London, in the firſt burſts of their revenge for the death of their comrades, were about to hang the firſt lieutenant of the ſhip and had actually prepared a rope for that purpoſe. The admiral ruſhed forward, and told the men, that the lieutenant had acted by his orders—that he himſelf had acted under orders from the admiralty, and if the blame was imputable, it muſt reſt upon him; at the ſame time untying his ſtock. The magnanimity of this conduct, we conceive, muſt have operated powerfully upon the feelings of the men, as they immediately releaſed the lieutenant, and only committed the admiral to his cabin.

A very melancholy affair has lately taken place in Smyrna. The circumſtances are briefly theſe—a party of ſtrolling German Rope Dancers has arrived, and were exhibiting their feats on the tight rope to numerous audience. As is the cuſtom in that [illegible] four Janiſſaries were placed as centinels at the [illegible] of the theatre, to preſerve the peace; a number of Sclavonians entered the doors; one of them inſulted the Janiſſaries, who reſented his conduct. A [illegible] enſued, which terminated in the death of one of the Janiſſaries, who was ſhot by a Sclavonian. An enquiry was inſtantly ſet on foot, and a demand ſent to the theatre to give up the aſſaſſin—he, however, from the fidelity of his comrades, could not be diſcovered. Time was allowed for the diſcovery, but to no effect, but it was at length determined to deſtroy the theatre, unleſs he was given up. They ſtill perſiſted in their ſilence, which induced the Janiſſaries to ſet fire to all the Engliſh and other Chriſtian factories, deſtroyed property to the amount of one hundred thouſand pounds, killed between twelve and thirteen hundred people, and were proceeding to deſtroy all the Chriſtians in that place.

PORTSMOUTH, May 9

Some of the crew on board one of the ſhips at St. Helens, have declared they do not intend to go to ſea till there is a change in adminiſtration.

Admiral Colpoys, captain Griffiths, and two lieutenants are ſtill confined to their cabins on board; and one of the mates is in irons.

Capt. Campbell of the Terrible, and all his officers, except the maſter and one midſhipman, were turned on ſhore laſt night.

Capt. Bazely, commander of the Hindie, and two of his lieutenants, are juſt turned on ſhore.

This morning general Crolbie and ſeveral field officers arrived here.

There are 2000 troops in Portſmouth—1000 at Portſea; 2000 a Goſport; 1000 a Farnham; 3000 at Hiſlea; beſides two or three regiments on their march for this place.

There are alſo ſeven volunteer companies in this neighbourhood.

Sir William Pitt, the Governor, has deſired them all to be ready at a moment's notice.

The water is let into the moats round the garriſon; all the guards doubled; and every gate of the garriſon locked at 10 o'clock.

BELFAST, May 1.

This morning 11 priſoners, under charges of high treaſon, were ſent off for Dublin, from the artillery barracks here, guarded by a ſtrong detachment of the 2nd regiment of dragoons, viz.

Joſeph Cuthber, taylor; John Gordon and Alexander Gordon, woolen drapers.—Thomas Storey, printer; Felex O'Neal, ſchool maſter; Patrick Cleery, Clerk to Mr. Speers; W Daviſon, Robert Black and Alexander Eſſan, publicans; Iſrael Millikin, clerk to Mr S. Clark, Hatter; Robert Redfirn, ſaddler.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 28.*

Yeſterday arrived in town James Monroe, Eſq. and Family, from Bourdeaux.—The ſhip Amity, in which they came paſſengers, is arrived in the river below, in fifty days.

Mr. De la Foreſt, formerly Conſul General of France, came paſſenger in the above ſhip.

PETERSBURG, *July 7.*

PEACE is at length ſo far reſtored to the continent of Europe, that hoſtilities have generally ceaſed, as regards the reſpective armies. France has ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing the Rhine as her boundary, has obtained the ceſſion of Belgium, with conſent that Lombardy ſhall become an independent republic. This negociation was dictated at the point of the ſword, and muſt be the more painful to the Emperor, conſidering the vaſt ſacrifices that have been made in men, money, in ſhort every thing that could contribute to the ſupport of a war the moſt exterminating, diſtructful and revengeful that ever afflicted the earth. The only conſolation left for him is, that he has defended his territories in this dreadful conflict, ſo long as he could oppoſe ſuch force to his invading foe, as to hold out even a faint proſpect of ſucceſs, and with a perſeverance, magnanimity and fortitude, that can leave him no room whatever to reproach himſelf with want of exertion.

We hope a general and laſting peace will ſoon ſucceed. France no doubt wiſhes for peace—but whether her views towards England are not ſo ambitious, her hatred ſo implacable, as to prompt her to ſome deſperate effort againſt that nation, no very diſtant period will perhaps unfold. On this head a reſpectable Paris paper ſtill recommends bold and ſanguinary meaſures, and expreſſes the moſt extravagant deſires and enthuſiaſtic hopes of the overthrow of that government.

"We muſt not diſſemble, ſays this paper, that the fall of Great Britain is the inmoſt wiſh of government, that if we have forebore to revolutionize the continent, it is that we may cruſh the maritime powers.—

This deſign is ſo ſtrongly pronounced—it is ſo profoundly engraven on the hearts of the ſtate, that it would be ridiculous to conteſt it."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, April 16.

"Ireland ſtill continues in a convulſed and critical ſituation; God only knows when it will end. England has declared only her diſſatisfaction at the preſent miſery. London and all the towns in the kingdom have petitioned the king for their removal, to which no anſwer has been given that I could hear. It is the people who now ſpeak—heretofore their parliamentary organs were the means reſorted to for redreſs—the ſimple tone of complaint was then gloſſed over with the dulcet notes of "*affection, loyalty, and gratitude*" to his Majeſty and the *Royal Family*—but now that theſe automatons are ſet aſide, the people plainly ſpeak for themſelves, and ſay, "that his Majeſty MUST diſmiſs his Miniſters, or *loſe* his *crown*.

"The gaol of Derry contains at this moment upwards of 500 perſons, beſides many others not impriſoned, who are held under high bail for trial. It is ſaid the court will laſt two or three weeks.

"There are ſeveral paſſenger veſſels in this port—but from the ſcarcity of money, they will not all get full paſſengers. The Bank of Dublin pays no money for its bills—if you have a draft on them for any ſum, guinea bills are the tender—if you want caſh, you muſt then pay nearly 3l. per cent. exchange. Exchange on England is 3½ below par."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, dated April 30.

"Confuſion is ſtill the order of the day. The Dutch fleet has been ſeen off the Orkneys, conſiſting of 60 ſail, 30 of which are of the line. This adds greatly to the hopes of the republicans here, that they may be bound for this place.——Some think ſo—others ſuppoſe for Bantry Bay, and others again for the Weſt-Indies. Ireland is completely ripe to receive and fraternize with the French. The ſentiments of the people are generally republican, except a few who are immediately ſupported by, or hold lands under the ſanction of *Britiſh tenderneſs*.—The greater part of the people are ſtrong for reformation."

Captain Sprague, arrived at Boſton, the 21ſt inſt, in 50 days from Dublin, informs—That the ſpirit of inſurrection in Ireland continued daily to wear a more ſerious aſpect—that a ſhort time previous to his ſailing there had embodied in the environs of Dublin, above 80,000 men, completely armed, whoſe publicly avowed object was Catholic emancipation—religious freedom, and the independence of Ireland—that this body of men were increaſing in numbers, and practiſed ſtrict order and ſubordination—that they aided and aſſiſted the farmers in getting in their crops, intending thereby to ſecure means of ſubſiſtence, when ſtruggling for their liberty—that many of the members of the Iriſh parliament were friendly to their cauſe, and that they had notified the government, that in caſe of a refuſal, to grant them, what the laws of nature and of God would juſtify, they would apply for foreign aid, determining to periſh, rather than ſubmit any longer to drag on a ſlaviſh and miſerable exiſtence—He further informs, that the city of Dublin was in a continued ſtate of alarm and apprehenſion—that the manufactories were ſhut up, and trade of every kind apparently annihilated.

The Supplement to the Norfolk Herald of the 4th inſt. contains a correſpondence between the French Conſul (Duhail) and the Mayor of Norfolk, on the ſubject of the accumulated outrages committed on Frenchmen reſiding at Norfolk—particularly naming his Secretary and ſome officers of the Meduſa French frigate—[This correſpondence ſhall appear in our next.]

A motion has been made in both Houſes of Congreſs, to authoriſe the Preſident to lay an embargo during the receſs of Congreſs, ſhould ſuch a meaſure, in his judgment, be found expedient.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th inſtant, in the evening, 3 miles above Peterſburg, a dark BAY MARE, about 4 feet 10 inches high, ſhe has a very noted white ſpot on her weathers, ſhod all fours, and well gaited.—Whoſoever will deliver the ſaid Mare to Gen Jones of Peterſburg, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward.

(1p) CHARLES M'CARTY.

Halifax, July 6, 1797.

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Fellow Citizens,

TO every individual do we addreſs ourſelves, on a ſubject truly important to the intereſt of our country. The education of our youth ſeems to be conſidered by all as of importance, and yet the legiſlation of Virginia ſeems to lend a very ſparing hand towards its promotion. The exertions of individuals alone, then appears to afford the only probable proſpect of raiſing Seminaries of learning to be of extenſive utility.

The Truſtees of the New-London Academy, having deliberately viewed this all important ſubject, have determined to eſtabliſh their Seminary of learning in the vicinity of New-London, on a baſis ſufficiently extenſive to afford a complete collegiate education, to the youth of this country.

The ancient and modern languages, particularly the French and Spaniſh, &c. &c. and the arts and ſciences, upon regulations not inferior to any on the continent, will be here taught.

To bring this buſineſs to that perfection intended by the Truſtees, aid is required; and we truſt that the liberal and public ſpirited part of our fellow-citizens, will not be backward in participating of a ſmall part of the burthen—ſmall indeed it is, when we only aſk them to become purchaſers of tickets in our lottery, where there is a proſpect of being amply reimburſed. We take the liberty of recommending to you the bearer, Mr. William Callaway, jun. who from a moſt laudable ſpirit of promoting our object, has agreed to become an agent, to wait on our fellow citizens perſonally to diſpoſe of the tickets in the New London Academy Lottery, remaining on hand. He will explain to you our ſolicitude for the promotion of the Academy, as well as our determination to draw the lottery immediately. We will thank you for your friendly aid in this buſineſs; we will thank you to become the purchaſers of what tickets it may be convenient for you to take, and to recommend to others of your acquaintance, to embark alſo in this laudable buſineſs.

JAMES STERLOE,
JOHN WATTS,
ARTHUR MOSELEY,
THOMAS HOLT,
JAMES PENN,
} Comm'rs.

The ſubſcriber has taken lodgings at Mr. Dodſon's, where he will reſide until Tueſday next, for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of the tickets abovementioned.

WILLIAM CALLAWAY, Jun.

July 6, 1797.

Town of Peterſburg, July Huſtings Court, '97

The Court this day ſet and affix the aſſize of bread as follows, to wit:

WHEN the price of ſuperfine flour per the barrel is 10 dollars, the loaf of bread ſold for

4d ½ ſhall weigh	14 ounces.
9	16
8½	17
8	18
7½	19
7	20
6½	22
6	24
5	28
4½	32
4	36

And the Court alſo ſet and aſcertain the price of ſuperfine flour, at this time, ſix and a half dollars per barrel

A copy,

Teſte. J. GRAMMER, C. T. P.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 22d day of the preſent month, in Dinwiddie county, 24 miles from Peterſburg, on the Hick's Ford road, on the premiſes,

ALL the Right, Title, and Intereſt, which Thomas Tarply has in and to one certain tract of 224¾ acres of land, as is deſcribed in a deed of truſt, executed by the ſaid Tarply, to ſecure the payment of a debt due from him to Peter and John Byſer.—Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold on the ſame terms, four likely negroes, for the purpoſe expreſſed in the ſaid deed.

JACOB HOFFMAN, Truſtee.

Peterſburg, July 6, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th ultimo, a Mulatto Fellow named TIM, I believe he is part Indian—He is a ſtout young fellow, about 25 years of age, was once cut on one of his wriſts, I believe on his right, which has occaſioned his hand to be ſtiff, ſo that he cannot ſhut it as the other, he has alſo a ſcar on his lip.

Any perſon who will deliver the fellow to me, or ſecure him in jail, ſo that I get him, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable expences.

L. A. MURFREE.

N. C. Murfreeſborough, July 3, 1797. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at the late Plantation of Elizabeth Langley, deceaſed, in Dinwiddie county, on Saturday the 15th of this inſtant,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of Horſes, Hogs, and Cattle, Houſhold Furniture, Plantation Tools, &c &c. a credit of ſix months will be given for all ſums above four dollars, the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity. At the ſame time and place will be let to the loweſt bidder, to maintain for the term of twelve months, two aged and decripled negroes—they are to be found every thing neceſſary for negroes in ſuch ſituation. Thoſe who have any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, will on that day bring them forward properly atteſted, or deliver them to the ſubſcriber as ſoon thereafter as convenient, that arrangements may be made to diſcharge them.

THOMAS LEWIS.

July 6, 1797. (2p)

TO be Run for over NEW-MARKET COURSE, on Friday the 14th inſtant, (July) a Match for ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, running two mile heats, by the Horſe known by the name of the Mountain Leader, and Nancy Air.

On the ſame day will be Run for over the ſame Ground, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, A SWEEPSTAKE of TEN GUINEAS each, one mile heats, carrying 90 or 100lb. on each, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, by entering with the ſubſcriber, and paying Ten Guineas previous to the ſtarting of the Horſes mentioned in the match.

JAMES BROMLEY.

July 6, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, praying an increaſe of rent to the proprietors of public warehouſes, erected in the Town of Peterſburg, for the reception of Tobacco, and alſo a compenſation to the Inſpectors, for their trouble in receiving, granting receipts, and delivering Tobacco tranſported from the upper warehouſes, and depoſited with them for exportation.

July 6, 1797.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subſcribers offer for ſale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, ſituated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Peterſburg.—There are on the premiſes, a bakehouſe, two dwelling-houſes, and every neceſſary out houſe.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extenſive buſineſs.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaſer, he giving ſatisfactory ſecurity.—Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of October inſuing, and if not ſold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Peterſburg, July 5, 1797. 1ſt. Oct.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Peterſburg, on Wintecomake creek, containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation ſufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and ſome negro houſes—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately, and the land will be ſhewed by Col. Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaſer the terms, or apply to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY T. BROCKING.

Brunſwick county, May 2 1797. (2m)

I WISH to ſell 4666 2-3 acres of MILITARY LAND in one ſurvey, on the waters of the MIAMI, North-Weſt Territory.—Application to the ſubſcriber will be attended to.

ERASMUS GILL

May 24, 1797. (tf)

OLD MADEIRA.

THE ſubſcriber has on hand, a few PIPES of genuine Choice

OLD MADEIRA;

Which he will ſell on moderate terms, in quantities to accommodate purchaſers—On THIS DAY, the 7th of July, at 12 o'Clock, he will expoſe to public ſale, what may then remain on hand—till then, his warehouſe will be opened every day to give an opportunity to thoſe who wiſh to repleniſh their old ſtock, to judge of the quality—when they may be accomodated at Private Sale.

J. LE MESSURIER.

June 29, 1797.

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,

Have juſt received,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, by Wholeſale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Peterſburg, June 8, 1797. (8w.)

I WISH TO SELL,

THAT well known Plantation in Prince George county, near the old Courthouſe, containing about 300 acres, not more than one half cleared, and that which is to cut, remarkable well timbered with Pine, Oak and Hickory growth; the Land remarkable free and eaſy to work, and think I may with propriety ſay, as fertile as any to be found in the neighbourhood; there is, I ſuppoſe, 70 or 80 acres of valuable low ground, the chief of which is crouded with fine Aſh growth; it is remarkably well watered, and bounded on the north by Baily's creek, which is navigable to the higheſt part of the land for a ſtout veſſel—It commands a view of James River, and has many local advantages, ſuch as being very convenient to Mills, the Courthouſe, Church, and is within 7 miles of Peterſburg, and 8 of City-Point by water. If time ſhould be an object with the purchaſer, it will not be diſagreeable to the ſubſcriber.

ANTHONY PENISTON.

Dinwiddie, June 15, 1797. (tf.)

BLANK WRITS,

For SALE at this Office.

Agreeable to a Decretal order of the Court of Huſtings, held in May laſt, for the Town of Peterſburg, will be ſold for *Ready Money*, on SATURDAY, the 15th inſtant, before *Brewer's Tavern, Peterſburg*,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, (about 16 years old) one dozen MAHOGANY CHAIRS—Late the property of Zachariah Shackleford, deceaſed, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt therein mentioned.

FRANCIS ANDERSON, Commiſſioner.

July 3, 1797.

TO be Run for over NEW-MARKET COURSE, the 3d Saturday in July next, an Elegant GOLD WATCH, value £.30—free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding—weight for age, mile heats; the entrance will be proportioned agreeable to the number of Horſes that ſtart—Five Horſes are entered. The Horſes to ſtart preciſely at 1 o'clock.

JAMES BROMLEY.

June 26, 1797. (4p.)

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Greenſville county, greeting:

WE command you to ſummon Benjamin Smith, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear before our Juſtices of our ſaid County Court of Quarterly Seſſions, at the Courthouſe of our ſaid county, on the firſt day of next Auguſt Court, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by Edward Smith, and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of £ 100; and have then there this writ.

Witneſs Peter Pelham Clerk of our ſaid court at the Courthouſe the 29th day of May, 1797 in the 21ſt year of the Commonwealth.

(8w.) P. PELHAM, Clerk.

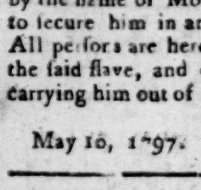
NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the late Devereux J. Manley, dec. are requeſted to make them known as ſpeedy as poſſible, that proviſion may be made for diſcharging the ſame—and all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate, will pleaſe to take notice, that all accounts remaining unſettled the laſt of Auguſt next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without reſpect to perſons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Peterſburg, May 24 1797. (9w.)

STRAYED or STOLEN,



FROM the ſubſcriber in Mecklenburg county, near Col. Taylor's Ferry, on the night of the 24th of May, a Bright Bay HORSE,

About 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 12 years old, neither docked nor branded, has a white ſtreak down his face has a ſtiffneſs in his left hind leg, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and goes free in company. Whoever will ſecure ſaid horſe, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN WINCKLER.

N. B. He had on a ſmall Bell, and was freſh ſhod before I do expect he was rode off by ſome negro.

June 24, 1797. (3p.)

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 8th of this inſtant, a remarkable bright Mulatto fellow, by the name of JAMES, about 30 years old; he has brown curly hair, grey eyes, one of his upper fore teeth out, he has a ſlow way of talking, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a little inclinable to be knock knee'd; he carried away with him an old drab coloured broad cloth coat, with white plated buttons a mixed Virginia cloth coat, two waiſtcoats, one made of a ſtriped Dutch blanket, and the other of nankeen, with pewter buttons, three pair of breeches viz. one pair of nankeen, one ditto of white Virginia cotton, and the other pair white kerſey overalls, patched on the knee, a coarſe felt hat, about half worn; he underſtands a little of the carpenters, coopers, and ſhoemaker's trades—he can play a little on the violin—I expect he will aim for Glouceſter county, where I am informed his mother lives; he formerly belonged to John and William Smith, of Mecklenburg county—I will give Twenty Dollars reward to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid ſlave, to me in Prince Edward county, at the place known by the name of Moore's Ordinary; or Ten Dollars to ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again. All perſons are hereby forewarned from harbouring the ſaid ſlave, and owners of veſſels likewiſe from carrying him out of this ſtate.

RAY MOSS.

May 16, 1797. (4p)

DOCTOR PERKINS's *Patent Metallic Points,*

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Peterſburg (If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS's FORD, on the north ſide of the River, where he flatters himſelf his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 2, 1797. (8w)

TO BE LET,

To the loweſt bidder, on Saturday next, the 8th inſtant, on the premiſes;

THE making and ſinking a TRUNK acroſs Old Street, a few ſteps above the Little Bridge, leading to Oyſter-Shell Landing; by the

COMMISSIONERS.

Peterſburg, July 3, 1797.

IN compliance with the orders of Dinwiddie and Prince George county courts, the Commiſſioners will proceed to let to the loweſt bidder, on Saturday the 15th next month, the rebuilding the BRIDGE over Bollingbrook Creek, between Blandford and Bollingbrook Wards. Bond and ſecurity will be required of the undertaker.

June 30, 1797. (2w)

SMITH & HILL,

HAVE juſt received a neat aſſortment of ſeaſonable GOODS, which they are determined to diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices, for caſh or produce

N. B. A few Copper Stills, and a quantity of excellent Shoe Thread.

Peterſburg, July 3, 1797. (2w)

Samuel Myers & Brothers,

WISH to ſell the HOUSE and LOT in Blandford, now in the occupancy of Mr Ebenezer Stott; poſſeſſion to be given on the firſt day of April 1798.—The terms will be made known at their Store on Bollingbrook-ſtreet.

Peterſburg, June 13, 1797.

THE Copartnerſhip of SAMUEL MYERS & BROTHERS, will be diſſolved by mutual conſent on the firſt day of Auguſt next. Thoſe, therefore, who are indebted to the ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay; and thoſe who have claims, are deſired to exhibit them.

SAMUEL MYERS.
M M MYERS.
SAMSON M. MYERS.

Peterſburg, June 13, 1797.

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have juſt received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongſt which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every diſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FANMILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE SALE,

On two years Credit,

THE TRACT of LAND in Dinwiddie, on Cocke's road, about five miles from Peterſburg, called Sterling's, containing about 390 acres.—Alſo to be ſold at the before mentioned place, on the 12th of July, ſundry articles of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, conſiſting of Chairs, Tables, Beds, &c on a credit till January, 1798, for all ſums above five pounds, the purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date—In caſe the ſaid tract of land, ſhould not be diſpoſed of by private ſale, before the 12th of July next, it will on that day, on the premiſes, be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on a credit of two years.—I alſo wiſh to ſell, about 228 acres of high and marſh LAND, in Charles City, on James river, about three miles below Hood's, on a long credit. Apply to Mr. George May, living near the land, or to the ſubſcriber.

HARRISON FITZHUGH.

June 28, 1797.

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extenſive aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jeſuits Bark,

of the very beſt quality:

Red and Black Lead, Pruſſian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spaniſh-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a conſiderable variety of other articles,

The Bark can be furniſhed powdered in the beſt manner, or in the quill. Any one who wiſhes to ſupply himſelf with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Peterſburg, March 6, 1797. tf

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The noted thorough-bred Horſe

PRESIDENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtore at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Moſby's ferries, and 10 miles from St Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars—the ſeaſon will commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well enclоſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clockfaſt out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betſy Baker, Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. Preſident is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes; alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797.

CHANTICLEER,

WILL be let to 20 Mares, at FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, to end the 10th of Auguſt, payable then.

Chanticleer is 15 hands and an half high, 4 years old the 19th of this month, of uncommon length, large bone, and beautiful form. He was got by Wildair, his dam by Pantaloon; his grandam by Traveller; great grandam by Mark Anthony; great great grandam by Ariſtotle; great great great grandam from Bonny Laſs, out of the imported Bonny Laſs, by Old Jolly Roger.

CHANTICLEER has won already Five Purſes and Sweepſtakes, and has never been beaten, except when he flew the courſe.—He won the 30th of May laſt, at New-Market, the 1ſt day's Purſe of £ 100, four mile heats, although lame and very much injured by a ſwet that had been given him ſix days previous to the race—beating Mr. Brand's Dunganon, by Medley; Slow and Eaſy; Gonfannon; the Mountain Leader; and Mr. Mackin's Widair horſe called Purſe-Bearer, run by Major Cocke.—Gonfannon had won at New-Market the 1ſt day's Purſe the Fall preceeding; and Purſe Bearer had won many purſes and ſweepſtakes in North Carolina and Virginia, had never been beaten but once, except by Chanticleer.

The horſes were timed by ſeveral experienced gentlemen—the firſt heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 ſeconds, being the everage time; Col. Ruffin making him run it in 8 minutes preciſely; the longeſt by Col Kennon was 8 minutes 4 ſeconds—this is ſhorter time than it has ever yet been known to be run in Virginia even by aged horſes.—Chanticleer's condition ſhould be recollected, and that he was not four years old—the termination of the race proved that in bottom he was never ſurpaſſed.

The ſubſcriber would with only mares of the running breed.—He has excellent and ſecure incloſures, but will not be liable for accidents.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Weſtbury, Charles City county, June 12, 1797. (5w.)

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing 1300 acres, more or leſs, lying on Munk's neck creek, in the county of Dinwiddie, 15 miles from Peterſburg.—The ſoil is well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Wheat Indian Corn, and the ſeveral ſpecies of produce, which engages the attention of the American farmer. A fourth of the land conſiſts of extremely fertile low ground, well ſtocked with timber of the beſt quality, ſuitable for ſhip and other buildings. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to William Starke, Eſq. in ſaid county, or to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN S. KING.

Peterſburg, June 23, 1797 (4p)

A SCHOOL

IS opened on BLANDFORD HILL, near the Church, in a healthy and retired ſituation, where young gentlemen may be taught Engliſh Grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Geography, and the Latin Language with claſſical propriety.

The terms of Tuition in the three former branches, will be *Twelve Dollars* per annum; and of the latter, *Eighteen Dollars*; each to be paid quarterly Youth from the country may be accommodated with board within half a mile, and out of the Town, on reaſonable terms.—The ſubſcriber indulges a hope for the favor of his friends in his undertaking, when they are ſolemnly aſſured that no exertions on his part ſhall be deficient, ſince his ſucceſs in buſineſs depends on the ſatisfaction of his patrons.

THEODERICK B. RUFFIN.

June 29, 1797. (epsw)

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th day of June, a Negro Fellow Named *JACOB,*

About 22 years of age, five feet ten inches high, which Negro I ſuppoſe will make for Peterſburg; carried off with him, a large quantity of fine clothes, and alſo a large ſum of money.—I forewarn any perſon or perſons from harbouring ſaid Negro under the penalty preſcribed by law. Whoever will apprehend ſaid Negro, or confine him in any jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward

DAVID McDOW.

Guilford county, North Carolina, June 22, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow laſt fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whoſe name he has been twice adverriſed in the Richmond news-papers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed for a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and maſters of veſſels, or others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c—there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the ſubſcribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the ſtore in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewiſe appointed Mr. Nathan Flecher, of Brunſwick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have alſo appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the tranſactions in thoſe different ſtores, are put into theſe gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to ſettle the accounts and grant diſcharges.

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid concern for dealings with David Ruſſell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—alſo thoſe indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their ſtore in Peterſburg, under the direction of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the ſaid Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good againſt the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C. & Co.
COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797. (tf)

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

THE Commiſſioners for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between his Britannic Majeſty, and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November 1794, having this day conſtituted their board, purſuant and agreeably to the ſaid treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to buſineſs accordingly: and they deſire that all claims under the ſaid article (which ſo far as the ſame deſcribes the caſes thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay

They further deſire that all ſuch claims may not only ſtate in what manner the ſeveral caſes come within the deſcription of the ſaid article, but alſo, ſpecially ſet forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants reſpectively undertake to ſubſtantiate the ſame.

Extract from the ſaid Article.

"Whereas it is alledged by divers Britiſh merchants and others, his Majeſty's ſubjects, that "debts to a conſiderable amount, which were *bona* "*fide* contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing "to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United "States; and that, by the operation of various "lawful impediments ſince the peace, not only the "full recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, "but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been "in ſeveral inſtances impaired and leſſened; ſo that "by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceeding, the "Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain and actually "have and receive full and adequate compenſation "for the loſſes and damages which they have thereby "ſuſtained: It is agreed that in all ſuch caſes, where "full compenſation for ſuch loſſes and damages "cannot, for whatever reaſon, be actually obtained, "had, and received by the ſaid creditors, in the "ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States will "make full and compleat compenſation for the "ſame to the ſaid creditors; but it is diſtinctly underſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch "loſſes only as have been occaſioned by the lawful "impediments aforeſaid, and is not to extend to "loſſes occaſioned by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors, or other cauſes, as would equally have operated to produce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments "had not exiſted; nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as "have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay or "negligence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimant."

By order of the Board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commiſſioners Office, No. 8, South Sixth Street, May 29th, 1797. (6)

FOR SALE,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

TOWNSEND's Spain,
Anderſon's Commerce,
Jefferſon's Notes on Virginia,
Cheſterfield's Letters,
Chatham's Life,
Coſtigan's Sketches,
Gil Blas,
Montague's Letters,
Stern's Sentimental Journey,
Lady's Library,
Law of Bailiments,
Lilbert's Law of Evidence,
Gmith's Eſſays,
ife of Chriſt,
Harvey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Phyſician,
Family Phyſician,
Cullen's Practice,
Cheſelden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schrevali's Lexicon,
Quincey's Lexicon,
Bollingbrooke on Hiſtory,
Boſſuet's Univerſal Hiſtory,
Davidſon's Virgil,
Sterling's Virgil,
Alexander's Virgil,
Pope's Odyſſey,
Homer's Iliad,
Lavater's Phyſiognomy,
Bennett's Strictures,
World Diſplayed,
Winterbottom's Hiſtory of America,
Guthrie's Geography improved, with Maps,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Morſe's Geography,
Edward's on Affections,
Waſhington's Letters,
Preſident's Speeches,
Lee's Memoirs,
Epiſcopal Prayer Books,
Hopkinſon's Works,
Johnſon's Works,
Thompſon's Works,
Pope's Works,
Shakeſpear's Works,
Stern's Works,
Milton's Works,
Bollingbrooke's Works
Peter Pindar's Works,
Godwin's Political Juſtice,
Hiſtory of Woman,
Goldſmith's Animated Nature,
Coxe's Switzerland,
Kame's, on Criticiſm,
Kame's Sketches,
Davies's Sermons,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Wincheſter on the Prophecies,
Don Quixote,
Mirror,
Spectator,
Lookerson, a Modern Periodical Publication,
Raynal's Indies,
Robertſon's India,
Plutarch's Lives,
Coxe's View of the United States,
Henry's Britain,
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory,
Smith's Eſſays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler,
Sherlock's Diſcourſes,
Hiſtory of France,
—— of England,
—— of Court of Berlin,
—— of American Revolution,
—— of French Revolution,
—— of Maſſachuſetts,
—— of Vermont,
—— of New-Hampſhire,
—— of Nova-Scotia,
Nicholſon's Philoſophy,
Fergуſſon's Aſtronomy,
Fergуſſon on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too extenſive to be here enumerated

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and Engliſh—Greek, Latin, French and Engliſh School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c. &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatiſe on the management of Stock, raiſing Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797.

Blank Bills of Lading

For ſale at the Office of the Printer hereof.